

WHII.4 Notes Age of European Explorations

I. Why Europeans explored....The answer: 3 Gs

Innovations in navigational arts stemming from European and Islamic origins allowed for travel across the Atlantic Ocean

Gold

Europeans wanted to get rich by:

1. Getting gold
2. Trading spices
3. Finding natural resources

Why did the Europeans want to explore for trade routes? Why wouldn't they just travel through the Middle East to Asia?

Glory

Political and economic competition between European empires

A.K.A. Who can be the biggest and the richest...

God

Europeans want the diffusion (spread) of Christianity.

But how are they going to spread it? With a **M.A.P.**

M= Migration of colonists to new lands

A= All powerful influence of Catholic and Protestant colonists, who carried their faith, language, and cultures to new lands.

P= People from the newly discovered lands converted.

II. Identify each of the following 8 explorers, using the following information:

- 1. His name
- 2. Where he was from
- 3. What he did (be specific)
- 4. What year it was

Explorers

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| • -Prince Henry | |
| • -Bartlomeu Dias | - Francisco Pizarro |
| • -Vasco da Gama | -Ferdinand Magellan |
| • - Christopher Columbus | -Francis Drake |
| • - Hernan Cortez | -Jacques Cartier |

III. The economic practice of Mercantilism was tough to B.E.A.T.

- Belief that wealth=power
- Economic practice adopted by European colonial powers
- An effort for European powers to become self-sufficient
- Theory that colonies (settlements) existed for the benefit of the mother country

IV. Commercial Revolution took place when each major European maritime nation stuck out its N.E.C.K. for overseas markets, colonies and resources

- N=New
- New money and banking systems were created
- E=Economic
- Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved
- C=Colonial

- Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country
- K=King of Spain
- King of Spain dealt with economic problems
- Inflation (prices rise)
- No productivity

V. Effects of European Exploration on the Americas

- Europeans **R.A.C.E.D.** to conquer the Americas
- R=Rigid
- Rigid class system and dictatorial ruled in Latin America
- Spanish
- Mestizos (half Indian, half Spanish)
- Native Americans, slaves
- A=African
- Africans were forced to migrate to the Americas as slaves
- C=Colonies
- Colonies imitated the culture and social pattern of their parent country
- Spain: Caribbean, Latin America
- Portugal: Brazil
- France: Quebec
- England: eastern North America
- E=Emigration
- Emigration by Europeans to North & South America expanded their overseas territorial claims
- D=Diseases
- Diseases led to the demise of Aztec, Maya, and Inca Empires
- Africa
- European trading posts established along the coast
- Trade involved slaves and gold
- Asia
- Colonization occurred with small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China)
- Influenced new trading companies
- Portuguese, Dutch, British

VI. Columbian Exchange & the Triangle Trade

Columbian Exchange was an exchange of products and resources between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres

<u>Western Hem.</u>	<u>Eastern Hem.</u>
New World	Old World
Americas	Europe/ Africa

<u>Western Hem.</u> (Europe)	<u>Eastern Hem.</u> (Americas)
Corn, Potatoes, tobacco	horses, cattle, disease (small pox)

- The Columbian Exchange did **L.E.S.S.** damage to Europeans than to American Indians
- L=Labor shortage
- Labor shortage of Indians to grow cash crops led to the use of African slaves
- E=European
- European plantation systems were used in the Caribbean and the Americas
- S=Slavery
- Slavery was based on race
- S=Sustained damage

- Sustained damage done to the indigenous economies and environments of the Americas

Triangular trade linked Europe, Africa and the Americas

- Gold, silver and sugar were exported from the Americas to Europe and Asia
- Rum was exported from Europe to Africa
- Slaves were exported from Africa to the Americas

THE WORLD AROUND 1500 AD

Ottoman Empire

1. Original location?
2. Where it expanded?
3. Capital?
4. Religion?
5. Goods it traded?

Mughal Empire

1. Location?
2. Religion?
3. Famous architecture?
4. Trading partners?
5. Goods it traded?

Chinese Empire

1. Policy toward European trade?
2. How it limited European trade?
3. Chinese goods Europe wanted?

Japanese Empire

- 1. Structure of Government?
- 2. Policy toward foreign trade?

Songhai Empire

1. Location?
2. Goods exported to Europeans?
3. Goods imported by Africans?
4. New food products from Americas